

CHAPTER 2.3.3.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Article 2.3.3.1.

The recommendations in this Chapter are intended to manage the human and animal health risks associated with *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*) infection in cattle (*Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus* and *Bos grunniens*) and buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*).

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Administrations* should comply with the requirements prescribed in this Chapter relevant to the status of bovine tuberculosis in the *exporting country, zone or compartment*:

- 1) live animals;
- 2) semen, ova and *in vivo* derived embryos collected and handled in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society;
- 3) meat and meat products;
- 4) milk and milk products.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.3.3.2.

Country, ~~or zone~~ officially or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis

To qualify as ~~officially~~ free from bovine tuberculosis, a country, ~~or zone~~ shall or compartment should satisfy the following requirements:

- 1) bovine tuberculosis is a notifiable disease in the country;
- 2) ~~99.8% of the herds in the considered geographical area have been officially free from bovine tuberculosis for at least the past 3 years as disclosed by periodic testing of all cattle in the area to determine the absence of bovine tuberculosis (periodic testing of all cattle is not required in an area where a surveillance programme as described in point 4) below reveals that at least 99.9% of the cattle have been in herds officially free from tuberculosis for at least 6 years);~~
- 3) regular and periodic testing of all cattle herds has shown that at least 99.8% of the herds and 99.9% of the animals in the country, ~~zone or compartment~~ have been found free from bovine tuberculosis for 3 consecutive years;
- 4) a surveillance programme should be in place to ensure the discovery of bovine tuberculosis in the country, ~~zone or compartment~~, through monitoring at slaughter based on the inspection

described in Article 2.3.3.9. In addition, a prescribed test can also be used for surveillance purposes. The *Veterinary Administration* should be able to trace and test the herd of origin of any reactor to a prescribed test or of any animal which discloses gross pathological lesions of tuberculosis in an abattoir or elsewhere disclosed after removal from the considered territory;

- 3-5) ~~cattle introduced into a country, or zone officially or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis must should be accompanied by a certificate from an *Official Veterinarian* attesting that they come from herd of cattle officially free from bovine tuberculosis or from a country, or zone, compartment or herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis;~~
- 4- ~~a country or zone officially free from bovine tuberculosis must have a *Veterinary Administration* which should be able to trace and test the herd of origin of any reactor to a tuberculin test disclosed after removal from the considered territory. Also animals which disclosed gross pathological lesions of tuberculosis in an abattoir or elsewhere. In addition, such a country or zone must have in place a surveillance programme to ensure the discovery of bovine tuberculosis should the disease be present in the country or zone, through slaughter monitoring and/or tuberculin testing.~~

Article 2.3.3.3.

Herd ~~officially~~ free from bovine tuberculosis

To qualify as ~~officially~~ free from bovine tuberculosis, a herd of cattle ~~shall~~ should satisfy the following requirements:

- 1) the herd is in a country, ~~or zone officially or compartment~~ free from bovine tuberculosis and is certified free by the *Veterinary Administration*; or
- 2) all cattle in the herd:
 - a) show no clinical sign of bovine tuberculosis;
 - b) over 6 weeks of age, have shown a negative result to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at an interval of 6 months, the first test being performed at 6 months following the slaughter of the last affected animal;
 - c) showed a negative result to an annual tuberculin test to ensure the continuing absence of bovine tuberculosis;
- 3) all cattle introduced into the herd come from a) — must be accompanied by a certificate from an *Official Veterinarian* attesting that they were subjected to a tuberculin test during the 30 days prior to entry into the herd, with negative result; or a herd free from bovine tuberculosis. This condition may be waived for animals which have been isolated and which, prior to entry into the herd, were subjected to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at a 6-month interval with negative results.
 - b) ~~were kept in a herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis.~~

Article 2.3.3.4.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for breeding or rearing

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment;
- 2) originate from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis that is in a country, zone or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis; or
- 3) were subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment and come from a herd ~~officially~~ free from bovine tuberculosis; or
- ~~24) were isolated for the 3 months prior to shipment and were subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 60 days between each test. ; or,~~
4. ~~were subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment and come from a country or zone officially free from bovine tuberculosis.~~

Article 2.3.3.5.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for slaughter

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) originated from a free herd or were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment;
- 2) were not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine tuberculosis. kept in a herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis; or
3. ~~were kept in a country or zone officially free from bovine tuberculosis.~~

~~This certificate may be complemented in paragraphs 2) and 3) by:~~

4. ~~are not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine tuberculosis.~~

~~Article 2.3.3.6.~~

~~*Veterinary Administrations of importing countries* should require:~~

~~for wild bovines destined for zoological gardens~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment.~~

~~Article 2.3.3.7.~~

~~Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:~~

~~for pigs for breeding or rearing~~

~~the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:~~

- ~~1) showed no clinical sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment; and/or~~
- ~~2) were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results, the test being performed on the posterior aspect of the base of the ear (the result should be read after 48 hours); and/or~~
- ~~3) were kept in a country, zone or herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis.~~

~~Article 2.3.3.8.~~

~~Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:~~

~~for pigs for slaughter~~

~~the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:~~

- ~~1) were kept in a country, zone or herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis;~~
- ~~2) are not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine tuberculosis.~~

Article 2.3.3.9-6.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of cattle and pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of collection of the semen;
 - b) ~~were isolated in the establishment of origin during the 3 months prior to collection and were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 60 days between each test; or~~
 - e) ~~were kept in the exporting country for the 30 days prior to collection, in an establishment or artificial insemination centre where all animals are officially free from bovine tuberculosis;~~
 - b) were kept in an artificial insemination centre free from bovine tuberculosis in a country, zone or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis and which only accepts animals from free herds in a free country, zone or compartment; or
 - c) showed negative results to tuberculin tests carried out at an interval of 6 months and were kept in an artificial insemination centre free from bovine tuberculosis;

- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of ~~either~~ Appendix 3.2.1. ~~or Appendix 3.2.3.~~

~~Article 2.3.3.10-7.~~
~~(under study)~~

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for embryos/ova of cattle and pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical sign of bovine tuberculosis during the 24 hours prior to departure to the *collection centre*;
 - 2) ~~were kept in a herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis;~~
 - b) originated from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis in a country, ~~zone~~ or ~~compartment~~ free from bovine tuberculosis; or
 - c) were kept in a herd ~~officially~~ free from bovine tuberculosis, were isolated in the *establishment* of origin for the 30 days prior to departure to the *collection centre* and were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results;
- 2) the embryos/ova were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1., Appendix 3.3.2. or Appendix 3.3.3.

~~Article 2.3.3.11-8.~~

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of cattle and pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for bovine tuberculosis carried out by the *Veterinary Services* in an *approved abattoir* with favourable results.

Article 2.3.3.9.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for meat products

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the meat is derived from animals satisfying conditions mentioned in Article 2.3.3.8.;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the entire *meat products* with any potential source of *M. bovis*.

Article 2.3.3.10.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for milk and milk products

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the consignment:

- 1) has been derived from animals in a herd free from bovine tuberculosis; or
- 2) was subjected to pasteurisation or a combination of control measures with equivalent performance in reducing *Mycobacterium bovis* in raw milk as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products.

Article 2.3.3.11.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for hides and skins from cattle

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

- 1) the entire consignment comes from animals which have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for bovine tuberculosis carried out by the Veterinary Services in an approved abattoir with favourable results;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of *M. bovis*.